

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1899.

BOSTON ON THE RAMPAGE.

John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, but his spirit is still marching on in Boston. We are told by the Transcript that the "friends of humanity" everywhere will be gratified at the decided and emphatic protests uttered by representative citizens of Massachusetts at a meeting held in Boston Tuesday night against the lawlessness and brutality in the South, which has brought disgrace on the whole nation.

This meeting was held to protest against the lynching of Sam Hose and other such occurrences and to inaugurate a movement to protect the colored men in the South from the lynchers and to give him his political rights. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson was the chairman of the meeting, and on assuming the chair said that it was his fortune to lead for two years a regiment of colored troops, "taken from the lowest and most ignorant portion of the cotton plantations of Carolina," that never a charge was brought against their integrity, their honor and their chastity, and that that was sufficient proof to his mind that there was no occasion for the charges of criminal assault brought against the black men by the people of the South. Which being interpreted means that the Southern people have trumped up these charges against the negro in order that they might have the pleasure of burning him at the stake.

Ex-Governor John Quincy Adams Brackett, another speaker, said that "every man who is loyal to the flag that floats over us, and which is supposed to symbolize freedom, justice and the equal rights of men, is interested in wiping out that disgrace and dishonor to the country and to the flag."

Another speaker in the same connection said that all the sacrifices of the war, including for him the loss of his father on the field of battle, had been in vain. And Governor Brackett closed by saying, "We have waited long enough for those processes of education; the time is up."

"This made it evident," says the Transcript, in its editorial comment, "that the temper of the meeting was not only one of protest, it was the eager spirit of aggressive action."

"Add to all this Archibald H. Grimké, who was appointed United States Consul to Hayti by President Cleveland, read a paper reviewing the negro question and pretending to portray social conditions in the South before the war, which was so brutal, so slanderous, so offensive and insulting to the Southern whites that we are unwilling to soil our columns with any quotations therefrom."

Nothing was said in this meeting about the affectionate relationship between the old-time slaves and their masters; nothing was said of the terror of reconstruction days when the Southern States were groaning under negro-carpeting rule; nothing was said of the large sums of money which the Southern States have expended for negro education; no mention was made, of course, of the fact that several days ago the stores in a Southern town were closed at the hour of the funeral of a prominent negro, through respect to his memory; nor one word of protest was uttered against the horrible assaults which brutal negroes have made upon the defenceless women of the South, but, on the contrary, the orators of the occasion sought to excuse the negro, to hold him up as a martyr by intimating that he was always chaste, and that these charges which were brought against him by the whites were slanderous.

They insist that the whites shall take the negro to their bosom, shall accord to him social and political recognition, and say in so many words that their ideas shall be enforced even if it is necessary to take up arms once more and invade our territory in the negro's behalf. Yet these same Bostonians, when by a political slip, a negro was appointed a member of the Governor's Council, tried secretly to buy him off, because his presence was objectionable. And again when certain representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature visited Virginia several years ago, they tried in every way to lose the negro member, and made every sort of

apology to the Governor of Virginia for his presence. A blot upon such hypocrisy. The Boston people have no more use for the negro in politics and in society than the Southern people have. They are not half so kind to him as the Southern people are, and all this mouthing about him is a miserable sham and pretence, Pharisaism and Pecksniffery. The people who attended this meeting are of the same family of those who sold the negro to the South, then worked up the abolition party to free him, finally driving the country to war, and then stayed at home and prayed long prayers in public, while other men did the fighting.

NO VIOLATION OF RIGHT.

Last week the Chronicle of London, England, had an editorial review of the expressed intention of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to retire from business and to appropriate a great part of the remainder of his life to disposing of his gigantic fortune in philanthropic purposes.

In the course of the article the Chronicle makes a severe criticism of the methods by which Mr. Carnegie built up his fortune, saying, amongst other things: "We all remember how the Homestead works were shut down for months because the men refused to have their wages lowered, and how barred-wire fences charged with electricity were set for and finally after a state of war and siege, the Steel Workers' Union was smashed to atoms and the millionaire's works were filled with Poles and Hungarians."

The Times is no partisan of Mr. Carnegie though it believes him to be a very broad minded, progressive and benevolent man. But the Times believes in adherence to those fixed and inevitable principles of justice between man and man upon which all durable social institutions must rest, and it is therefore forced to dissent most absolutely from the Chronicle's criticisms. We are not improving social conditions by trampling under foot the elementary principles that must be observed by all to have order and progress, merely because some rich man gets very rich and chooses to do with his own what we might scorn to do with ours. We must restrain our feelings and leave him at liberty to act as he pleases so long as he is dealing with what is his and trespassing upon no right of any one else.

Now let us look in detail into what the Chronicle charges against Mr. Carnegie and see if there is anything in any of the allegations to bring down upon him condemnation for having violated the rights of other men.

He is first charged with shutting down the Homestead works for months because his employees refused to have their wages lowered. Well, the Homestead works are Mr. Carnegie's property. They have been built up by him in years of unremitting toil, by the assiduous application of his great brain directing his mammoth energies. If he found that the prices he was getting for the output of his establishment did not justify him in continuing wages that he had been paying, did he violate the right of any man by announcing to his employees that he would be forced to close his works unless they accepted lower wages? If he pursued this course in order to force his men to work at starvation wages and to swell his own profits, then he is a guilty of a great wrong. But it is a man's own affair as to whether or not he shall keep his factories at work.

He had a perfect right to surround his premises with barbed wire fences, and he had a right to charge that wire with electricity provided he took every necessary precaution for preventing any one being shocked by the electricity.

And who shall criticize him if he did employ Poles and Hungarians? Our laws invited them to our shores with the promise that they might earn their livelihood by such employment as they could get. Were they to be branded after coming here upon this invitation with notice to all men that they committed a crime by employing them? Mr. Carnegie was as free to employ them as they were to seek employment. Finally, he had a perfect right to hire Pinkerton's men to police his grounds if he chose to do so. We think it was very unfortunate and bad citizenship for him to do it, but his right to do it cannot be assailed. It would have been far wiser if he had thrown himself upon the laws of his country and the justice and good sense of his fellow-citizens for the vindication of his rights, than to have sought the aid of these mercenaries. But his right to do it was unquestionable.

DEATH OF DR. SLEDD.

Dr. Robert N. Sledd, D. D., who died in Atlanta yesterday, was recognized as one of the ablest theologians and foremost preachers of the age. He was a man of marked equanimity of mind, a profound thinker, a close student, a diligent searcher after truth. He was never sensational; he was never undignified; he never lost his head. He was one of the most careful men in the pulpit and out of the pulpit as to his statements. The great aim of his life was to find the truth, the exact truth, and to proclaim it. He never told a half truth; he never overstated a truth. He was a man of pronounced views and a devout Methodist, but he was, above all, fair and accurate in his statements.

It was this that made his preaching so enjoyable and so effective. He was an eloquent speaker, a Bible scholar and a devout Christian, but in addition to all this he impressed his hearers always with the fact that he was listening to him they were getting the truth as far as it was possible for a finite being to compass it. Dr. Sledd's private life was clean and manly. He was in every sense an exemplar of the religion which he so eloquently preached. His life was his greatest sermon.

OBJECT OF A CONVENTION.

The plot has been made that in calling for a convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Senator the May Conference abandoned the great principle of electing senators by popular vote. It is contended that to nominate a candidate by convention were the same thing as to elect a senator by the Legislature, for in each case the people would act not directly but through chosen delegates.

Those who hold to this view overlook the important fact that the object of the convention is not simply to nominate a candidate for the Senate, but to promote the great cause of popular elections. The nomination of a candidate is a mere

incident, so far as The Times is concerned. If the convention were to be called simply to promote some man's candidacy for the Senate and for no higher purpose, The Times would feel little interest in it. But if the convention be called it will be called in deference to a popular sentiment in this State in favor of the election of senators by direct vote of the people, and resolutions will then and there be adopted, we feel sure, committing the Democratic party of Virginia to that principle, or to the next best thing to it, the selection of senatorial candidates by primary election. We favor the convention because we wish to see a great Virginia rally on this vital question. We want to see fifteen or sixteen hundred Democrats from all parts of Virginia get together in Richmond and put themselves on record as being in favor of choosing their senators direct, and we want to see them emphasize that fact by nominating a candidate for the Senate.

The idea of abandoning the principle has never occurred to The Times, nor to any man who is honestly in favor of this great measure. On the contrary, we say, the great purpose in view is to emphasize and exploit that principle and make it a living issue in Virginia politics.

Those rumors that Cleveland was dead must have been from some enemy who was "politically speaking."

Roosevelt is to call an extra legislative session to change his corporation taxing bill. This subject of taxation evidently is not Teddy's strong point.

McKinley will not call an extra session of Congress. It would have been cruel in him to have broken up Billy Mason's pure food show.

Sampson can now proceed to make a chart of the Supreme Court that decided against the prize money on the Rodericks.

At Williamsburg expert safe-blowers robbed the postoffice and ignored the bank in the same building. It will take the bank a long time to live down that sizzling up of its finances.

The retirement of Gomez from the further distribution of the \$200,000 would seem to indicate that he implicitly helped himself first.

The Richmond travelling man who answered the "rich widow" matrimonial bureau should be court-martialed by the T. P. A. for not insisting on seeing samples before placing his order.

Annibaldi writes his defiant notice just as if no peace conference was to assemble at The Hague next Thursday.

It might as well be mentioned that the Glue Trust is formed purely for the purpose of sticking other people.

The question is being agitated: "Has the poet a future?" Very few of them ever get a present, anyway.

Somebody is going to investigate the whisky trust, but it hasn't reached the headache stage yet.

A Newark woman has gotten a divorce on account of what her husband said in his sleep. "Tired nature's sweet restorer" will have to proceed to get a new line of affidavits.

A poultry trust has been established in Kansas—just to put by a little "nest egg" of course.

The King of the New York beggars is said to be worth \$100,000. He would be a good man to engage in denominational soliciting for church funds.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

A deed has been filed in the Probate Court of Birmingham conveying to T. T. Terrell Coal Company 369 acres of mineral property, on which are mines, coke ovens and furnaces, located in Jefferson and Shelby counties, south of Birmingham. The amount paid for the property is \$5,000. The deeds were made out in Pennsylvania. The property will be developed and furnished to the public.

The Mobile Register pays a high tribute to the memory of Captain John G. Mann, chief engineer of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, who has recently died.

The Atlanta Constitution says: That feature of the report relating to Major Stahlman's part in the transaction, which has become a cause celebre in Southern Church circles, seems to us eminently just.

Candidly we believe of all those concerned in the matter he is the least to blame. We do not say that blame should attach to anybody; but if there is to be any, it should certainly not be charged up against Major Stahlman.

Varasco Fusando and Caterina Vivona, two Sicilians, went to Houma, La., on Saturday, procured a marriage license and were married by the justice of the peace. Fusando lives on Belle farm plantation, and took his wife home with him. Soon afterwards Joe Fortuna, at whose home the bride Caterina had been living, went in an appearance, bowed to the couple, and as he did so pulled a revolver and emptied it into the bride and groom.

Fusando was shot through the heart and Caterina, his bride, was shot in the abdomen and mortally wounded. The woman was slain-in-law of the Sicilian who did the shooting.

Judge Lumpkin, in Atlanta, delivered a decision in Atlanta on dogs the other day, in which he held that a levy could be made on a dog as property value. This is the first decision of the kind that has been made in this State. As Judge Lumpkin said, the dog question has been in the courts many times, but it has usually been considered in cases of theft for which a punishment is being sought, but was never considered in the light of a levy before. Judge Lumpkin's decision was highly interesting, and he went into the history of the dog from the early times. He wrote a learned and interesting paper on the wild animals, and to what extent the ancient peoples held the dog as property.—Savannah News.

AFTERMATH.

A movement is on foot to raise a fund to provide a residence in Washington for Admiral Dewey, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Frank A. Vanderlip, has consented to act as chairman of the soliciting committee.

Advices received at Tacoma, Washington, confirm the discovery of the new gold district equalling the Klondike in extent and riches at Cape Nome, on the Alaska mainland, one hundred miles north of St. Michael. It is said that two men cleared up \$60,000 in ninety days, and

that others are gathering up nuggets by the sackful.

Secretary Gage says that there is no foundation for the report of an impending issue of government bonds, and he can see no immediate necessity therefor. He admits a deficit of \$100,000 but says that it was anticipated and he looks for a material decrease in the deficit next year.

The Chicago banks are now glutted with gold. United States sub-treasury there has refused to pay out any more small bills with the yellow metal.

Mrs. Mabel Lynch, nee Robbins, the sister of Mrs. Perry Belmont, the divorced wife of Henry T. Bloane, wants a limited divorce from Peter W. Lynch, the lawyer and clubman. The Lynches live in Paris.

The London Daily Mail says the Admiralty has offered \$25,000 (\$17,000) for an electric gun invented by the son of a Portland grocer.

The gun throws an explosive shot a distance of five and a half miles with a velocity of two seconds. It is noiseless and smokeless.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Not for a moment do we entertain the idea that there was any intention at the Charleston reunion to snub General Joe Wheeler. The thing is too absurd to be seriously treated. If General Wheeler was overlooked it was because he was such a prominent figure in the parade, and of the occasion generally, that everybody took it for granted that he would be looked after. It is impossible to snub Joe Wheeler.

A Louisville Judge rules that if a woman wears a man's hat in her court she must take it off like a man.

Nonpareil. The woman who wears a man's hat in a public place commits no offence and should not be disturbed. Now, if a man should wear a woman's hat, especially in a theatre, he would be a fit subject for discipline.

The Norfolk Landmark says that Dr. William A. Thom, who died in that city on Saturday, was a Virginia gentleman of the old regime, noted for his courtly manners and for the fine culture which the bank a long time to live down that sizzling up of its finances.

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A Family Secret.

"Doesn't your son inherit his fighting qualities?"

"Yes, but don't refer to that; he got them from his mother."—Chicago Record.

Plenty of Business.

Justice Hooks—"Just think: In Portugal a boy may marry when he's fourteen and a girl when she is twelve."

Lawyer Sprague—"Say, let's you and me form a partnership with some good divorce judges and go over there."—Chicago News.

A Cash Transaction.

"Ma, I made \$10 cleaning house yesterday."

"Made \$10?"

"Yes; Henry turned the piano to the wall by mistake and he gave me \$10 if I would let him that way until fall."—Chicago Record.

A White Elephant.

"I didn't know John Jones was so full of malice."

"What's the matter?"

"Why, when she left our flat she gave my wife her diamond necklace, four feet square, on a seven-foot chain."—Chicago Record.

Her Task.

"Mamie," said her father, "I can't tolerate that young man's presence in the house after 11 o'clock."

"Why, you ought to mind so much, pa," she answered, "I have to entertain him."—Philadelphia North American.

Liberality.

"Pa, what's a liberal education?"

"I guess it's one of them kind your brother Tom's getting now. It's a blame liberal wh yeh money that I dunno whether there will be any left or not when you get ready to go to college."—Chicago News.

Fall in the Mercury.

Little Willie, from the mirror, looked the mercurial sort off; Thinking in his childish effort, It would cure his whooping cough.

At the funeral Willie's mother smartly said to Mrs. Brown: "Twas a chilly day for a funeral, but when the mercury went down."

Her Little Game.

Two years ago we played upon the graded tennis court. And, since it kept me near to her, I found it splendidly sporty. I found in her little game the lost, And, oh, 'twas sweet to see her happy look when I contrived To let her vanquish me.

Last year we rode upon our wheels And talked of hubs and spokes And frames and handle bars and laughed At stupid creaky jokes; I used to pump her tires up And close her chain and saddle Would render creaky argument In sweet smiles bestowed on me.

This year we flit upon the Bikes, Our lanterns are unlit; We talk of fenders, fenders, and clocks And cannot play a bit. I wonder when the thing will end; When next year comes will she Still, as the rest plays with the mouse, Be playing on with me?

A Patriotic Poem.

The following poem composed by Miss Kate Mason Richards was sung by the pilgrims to Jamestown last Saturday. It was presented to the A. P. V. A. by the author.

VIRGINIA.
Virginia, tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of the brave who sing:
Land of the Cavalier,
Land to her children dear,
From mountain-side and mere
The chorus ring:

Our hearts within us burn,
As back old glances turn,
Our history's roll:
There see our founders hold
Face dangers meeting bold
In those brave days of old,
With steadfast soul.

Romance is on thy cheek,
Trumpet-toned thy glories speak,
Sounding above,
Land of the virgin name,
Land of the queenly fame,
Pure always was thine aim,
Land of our love!

For freedom hast thou fought,
Thy rights could never be bought
What'er thy fate,
Sing we thy praises high,
Carol them to the sky,
Thy banners are our pride,
Our noble State!

Indigenous Vegetable Drugs.
Australia is rich in indigenous vegetable drugs, which may at some future time become largely utilized for medicinal and other purposes. Mr. J. H. Maiden, the New South Wales government botanist, has prepared a list of these at present

OFTEN WHEN BABY DOES ITS FIRST STEP MOTHER IS TOO WEAK TO WALK



DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES MOTHERS HEALTHY & STRONG

known, and its length would astonish those unacquainted with the immensity of the vegetable world in Australia.

Among the more useful kinds of indigenous vegetable drug found in New South Wales is a species of water lily, the leaves of which are astringent and have been employed in cases of piles and dysentery. The polypodia viscosa is used by the natives to relieve headache. It is found in other countries, and in Cochinchina is used as a counter-irritant, also as a vomit.

In the United States the roots are employed as a vomit. In India, the leaves, boiled in water, are applied to fevers and the juice is used in fevers and diarrhoea. The jelly leaf is used for diseases of the chest, also as a poultice for snakebites, stings of wasps, and other insects. In India it is regarded as a remedy for cholera.

The native remedy is used for the cure of biliousness, and in India is found useful in cases of paralysis, pains in the joints and special diseases. The fever or bitter bark is used in the preparation of "bitters" and drinks. These are sold not to occasion much profit, but as a plant known to botanists as *Sarcocolla australis* is used in Northern Australia as a remedy for smallpox, and by settlers in New South Wales as an application to wounds. It is said to cure warts and cures very quickly.

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